LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 25, 1909.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS WILL PROTECT HEALTH.
SINCERITY A LABOR PRINCIPLE.
OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.
LIGHT ON THE OTHER SIDE.
ATTACKS ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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SINCERITY A LABOR PRINCIPLE.

By J. W. Mullen.

Frequently one hears trade unionists express the opinion that the salaries of their officers are too low, and that they should be raised in order to get better service. This, however, is a false stand, a delusion, without any merit in fact. The officer who will not give the best he has in him for love of the cause, and regardless of the salary, is unfit for the place he occupies, and would not procure any better results even though his salary should be made a million dollars a year. The man who is sincere, who is earnestly desirous of the success of the movement, and who is not there to promote his personal ambitions, for personal gain, will do his level best to achieve success in every undertaking of his organization for the happiness and pride that a well managed, well done task gives to its performer. The possibility of proudly pointing to improved conditions, shorter hours and better pay for the members of a craft over whose affairs he has exercised supervision, is a far greater reward for the man who places the welfare of his fellows above his own personal convenience and comfort, as every true labor leader does, than the mere pay, in dollars, which he must necessarily receive in order to keep soul and body together.

There is more in life than the making of money. There are other things than money which are productive of happiness, and high among them stands the faculty and ability of making others happy. The very consciousness in the mind of a real man, that he has been able to make others happy, and has been a source of real benefit to his fellows, is a greater reward for his efforts than a bank roll that would burst a safe deposit box.

It is not the purpose here to contend that the salaries of officers should not be sufficient to enable them to support properly their families, and give their children greater advantages than they enjoyed in their school days.

It is, however, an opinion that the salaries should not be so high as to leave a wide breach between the salaries received by officers and those received by the rank and file of the organizations they represent. We believe that when salaries paid to officers are far in advance of those received by the general membership, the results are bad rather than good, because the tendency is to draw the officer away from the humbler members by enabling him to form different associations and live in an environment entirely disconnected with that surrounding his constituents, thus changing his viewpoint, and placing matters before him in a form not at all of the same appearance presented to the rank and file. Because of his changed manner oi living, he is unable to grasp the significance of the constantly changing conditions which confront the man in the ranks, and we should, therefore, not be in a hurry to advance the officers' salaries too far above the wages received by those who employ him. The character of service can not be improved by fabulous pay, and there is more than a possibility that the standard of efficiency will be lowered in this particular line of human endeavor, because this is a world movement for the uplifting and improvement of the human race. The salary of an officer has nothing to do with increased productiveness or the lessening of cost of some commercial commodity. Labor is not a commodity.

(Continued on Page 6.)

The Photo Engravers' Union Starts a Movement for the Purpose of Protecting Health.

We are in receipt from President Matthew Woll of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, the report of the committee on improved shop conditions, and it certainly demonstrates that this organization is going the right way about improving surroundings.

The total number of shops that reports were received from was 247. Forty-two questions were answered, touching upon matters vital in the trade, and in order that more effective work may be performed a new committee, divided into two parts, is recommended—one portion to be executive, and that three members be appointed in one city to serve in that capacity, whose duties are such as the title implies. The other part of the committee to be known as the advisory members, four of whom are to be separately located in different parts of the country, as the judgment of the president and council may determine. The advisory members to be consulted on all the important business of this committee. Seven members to constitute the entire committee, as is now the case.

In order to make more effective the findings of the national committee, and as aid in establishing a uniform enforcement of its recommendations, as well as providing a system of regular inspection, the president of every local will be advised to appoint a local committee on sanitation, composed of three members. This local committee is to familiarize itself with the defects of the shops of the local, as shown by the national statistical chapel report, copies of which are on file with each union.

They shall also regularly inspect the chapel's monthly sanitary report, and endeavor to effect improvements locally, wherever possible. The close co-operation of the national with the local committees ought to bring immense results, and its value cannot be over-estimated.

In addition to the important question of sanitary conditions, the report deals with the record of members injured by poisonous chemicals and the handling of acids. It may not be generally known that photo engravers run considerable risk in this connection. There is danger to eyes, and burns result unless the greatest care is taken. Such matters as airing of workrooms, heating apparatus, dark rooms, zinc etching room, rocking zinc etching tubs by hand, cutting out sinks of photographers, cuspidors, running board, clothes closets, bi-chromate sink, pure drinking water, and other necessities in the toil of the artisans are reported in detail by the special committee.

President Woll concludes the findings of the investigators by emphasizing the need of co-operation in the recommendations as a medium of safeguarding health. The trade unions have done a splendid work in this connection. Not only have they added years to the lives of their members, but they have benefited those not associated with the labor movement who are employed in offices and shops where conditions are improved.

In this agitation for improvement in sanitation among trade unions, the community has a factor for good too frequently not recognized. Innumerable lives have been—and will be—saved.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

By W. Drummond.

In my last letter reference was made to some important alterations that had been made in the machinery of our arbitration system. One of these alterations was the abolition of the old boards of conciliation and the appointment of four conciliation commissioners in their stead, whose duties and powers I fully explained at that time. Since the beginning of the year, when the new act came into force, this particular provision has been largely availed of, and so far as it is possible to judge by results, this method of adjusting disputes seems likely to prove a permanent success, having accomplished a good deal of what was claimed would be the result of its adoption by those who advocated the amendment of the act in this direction. In Auckland alone a large number of disputes have been amicably settled during the past months, and both sides appear to be quite satisfied with the result of their deliberations, even though at the commencement there was in some cases a pretty wide margin between the claims set forth regarding wages and number of hours to be worked.

While on this subject, it is interesting to note that at the time of the appointment of commissioners for the various districts, when the name of the Auckland gentleman was published, there was at once a unanimous protest from both employers and unionists against the Government's selection, the gentleman concerned being considered altogether incapable of satisfactorily filling the position. Several unions resolved to ignore his jurisdiction altogether. The Government was assailed with resolutions of more or less vehement protest, but declined to reconsider the appointment. Results since have proved that somebody's judgment was right, and somebody else's wrong in this matter, for the Auckland commissioner has been singularly successful with the disputes that have come before him for adjustment. On one occasion in particular he was given the entire credit for bringing to a satisfactory issue a most difficult situation.

At the arbitration court recently, the employers' representative was opposing the insertion in an award of the clause which secures preference being given to unionists when help is wanted in any industry, and applicants for the same comprise union and non-union men. He urged that the employers had conscientious objections to preference being given to unionists, for unionism was not made the sign manual of efficiency. "We are continualy being told," said the judge, "that employers have conscientious objections to the principle of giving preference to unionists, but we have not yet been able to discover the nature of this conscientious objection. It seems to me that this court must support the unions, because without unions the workers cannot bring disputes before the court. If the unions collapse, you break down the whole edifice and system of industrial arbitration. Ever since the arbitration court was constituted, preference has been given to unionists, and at this late hour it seems to me positively foolish for the employers to talk about conscientious objections."

The preference clause referred to in the foregoing paragraph reads as follows: If any employer shall hereafter engage any worker who shall not be a member of the union, and who within one calendar month after his engagement shall not become and remain a member of the union, the employer shall dismiss such worker

from his service if requested to do so by the union, provided there is then a member of the union equally qualified to perform the particular work to be done, and ready and willing to undertake the same. This provision shall operate only if and so long as the rules of the union shall permit any worker of good character, coming within the scope of this award, to become a member of the union upon payment of an entrance fee not exceeding five shillings, upon his written application, without ballot or other election, and to continue a member upon subsequent contributions not exceeding sixpence per week."

Nowadays when we find so much said and written by employers in denunciation of the principle of preference to unionists, it is quite refreshing to find one of them voicing his opinion in favor of preference. Writing to one of our leading dailies, a prominent business man and a large employer of labor, said, among other things: "I fail to see where the rights or freedom of employers are threatened by preference to unionists. The act was first framed to encourage the formation of unions, in order that the competition of employers with each other should not grind down wages to starvation point. Preference means that every man must bear his fair share of organization, and the liberty of the employer is not at stake. In my business I have always told a new man that he must join the union and pay his entrance fee out of his first week's wages, which in all fairness to his fellow-workers, he is bound to do, because the unionists have been the means of getting improved conditions of work for all. I need not employ a unionist man more suitable. With everybody a unionist, the man more suitable. With everybody a unionist, effect is, in so far as the employer is concerned, that he is always free to employ the best men."

"The demand for domestic servants is greater than ever!" So said the lady officer in charge of the Auckland Government Bureau for Women in response to an inquiry from a press representative recently. According to this lady the domestic servant problem is as acute as ever, and at no time does the supply come within reach of the demand. Quite 2,000 applications per year reach the bureau, and for some time past at least 200 domestic servants per month could have been placed had they been available. Less than half that number were forthcoming, however, despite the fact that excellent inducements from a remunerative point of view were offered.

Orpheum.

The programme for next week at the Orpheum indicates a continuance of that high standard of vaudeville for which this popular theatre is so famous. Laddie Cliff, the celebrated seventeen-year-old English singer, dancer and comedian will make his first appearance here. That fascinating aggregation of twisting and dancing wonders, "The Eight Original Madcaps" are included among the coming attractions. Max Witt's Singing Colleens, a feminine quartette which presents a delightful tuneful novelty, entitled "Songs of the Old and New World," is sure to be a delightful feature. Ollie Young and Brothers will offer a distinct novelty, for, in addition to their hoop rolling, they will introduce a wonderful exhibition of diablo and boomerang throwing. Next week will be the last of James Thornton, The Camille Trio, Gladys Clarke and Henry Bergman, and also of "Futurity Winner." A series of Orpheum motion pictures of interest will terminate the performance.

Last Sunday there was held in Oakland the annual meeting of the California Co-operative Meat Company. The financial report was good, considering the stress of the times, and the company is an established institution doing a large business. Next week we will print a summary of the proceedings.

Men and Measures

A wave of public ownership is sweeping over Canada. Alberta is selling $2,000,000 of bonds in London to construct a public telephone system. The premiers of three provinces are seriously discussing a plan of public ownersnip of great grain elevators throughout the west. The Winnipeg council has awarded contracts for more than $1,000,000 on a civic power plant to cost $5,000,000 with all equipment. Edmonton is investigating a plant to develop a great power scheme for Alberta towns at Athabasca falls, 150 miles away. A striking feature of these scnemes is that New York, Montreal and London capitalists are purchasing bonds for these works at high prices.

"To create a state-wide sentiment in the interest of women and children who labor, so that when special legislation is proposed or improvement in the laws are sought, there will be back of the demand a strong public opinion—this, I believe, is the first object of this organization. This is what we want to put behind Miss Gordon, so that when next she goes before the law-makers she will not stand alone and unaided as she did before the last session of the Louisiana Assembly." This sentiment was the keynote of the Louisiana State Child Labor Committee, organized for the task of saving the waste of children's lives which, under the present conditions of public sentiment, is the heaviest penalty our civilization pays for the development of its industries and the increase of wealth.

The state of Washington is a center of special interest to woman suffragists just now because a measure providing for full woman suffrage will be presented to the voters at the regular election in November, 1910.

Sacramento trade unionists have held one or two discussions on members who belong to the militia. While some radical steps were urged, the majority opinion was opposed to anything of the sort. One idea that found favor was that unionists should join the militia, and thereby prove of service in time of trouble.

More than 10,000 skilled workmen, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, employed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, will quit work on June 30th, at which time the "open shop" order of the company becomes effective.

The San Jose Baking Company secured the contract to furnish the Almshouse and Infirmary of Santa Clara county with bread for the year commencing July 1, 1909.

Peter Byrnes, a member of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, died on June 18th. He was a native of Australia, sixty-two years of age, and is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Harris Weinstock was in New Zealand a month ago studying labor conditions. He will report later to the Governor of California. Addressing a meeting at which he was a guest, Mr. Weinstock said, by way of introduction: "I find that you New Zealanders have much in common with us Californians. And in one trait in particular—the spirit of enthusiasm—for your country. New Zealanders are intensely enthusiastic on the subject of their country, excelled only by the enthusiasm of our own Californians. As an illustration of the way pride of country dominates some of my countrymen: A Californian visited some friends on the Atlantic seaboard, and one day during his visit attended a funeral. The deceased had been a man of not very excellent repute, so the parson confined himself pretty well to the ritual; but before the final obsequies invited anyone present who might wish, or be able, to say a few kind words about the departed. There followed an embarrassing and lengthening silence, broken at last by our Californian rising with the remark, 'Well, if nobody here would like to say anything about the deceased, I would like to say a few words about California.'"

MEDICAL CARE FOR ALMOST NOTHING.

James McDonald, of Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, Local 77, was injured in the eye a few days ago. He had recently joined the North American Hospital Association of 948 Market street, and the Association promptly sent Mr. McDonald to Mount Zion Hospital and engaged an eye specialist to treat him. All this heavy expense will be borne by the Association. Other men who have been injured or who are sick are receiving similar care. The cost to members is only $1 entrance fee and $1 a month dues.

***

Germany is now building a number of heavily-armored automobiles, capable of running over rough country at a high rate of speed. Each is to be fitted with a machine gun of the latest quick-firing type. The cost of the automobiles is $100,000 apiece.

FRANK BROS.

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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum

CO-OPERATION vs. ANTAGONISM.

By Wiley K. Galloway.

Anent the prognostication of some sage that the millenium is near at hand, we venture to ask: "Why not let us precede it with industrial peace?"

For is the time not ripe when there should be on both the side of capital on the one hand, and on the side of labor on the other, an exercise of wisdom and justice? Is it not time that there should be an end to industrial strife? Is it not time that capital and labor should meet on a common ground and settle finally, once for all, their large and petty differences? Would it not be a wholesome act, prolific of great benefits and happiness, and would it not redound to the credit of both parties, and create a blessing akin to that of God? And what is to prevent such action?

Labor, to my understanding, has been ever willing and ready to combine forces with capital for an amicable adjustment of industrial differences. No industrial monarch, of capitalistic tendency, will deny that labor is worthy of its hire. No, that is prima facie evidence. He does not refute that argument. But arises the question: "How much?" And here comes the rub.

Left to the opinion of the industrial monarch the laborer is entitled to just so much as will keep his mind and body together and preserve his producing capacity to a certain standard. Beyond that the product of his mind and body belongs to the employer to swap, barter or dispose of as he sees fit, in whatever manner and at whatever figure he chooses.

If followed out to its natural conclusion, without the interposition of any restraining power, it would, through the brisk and vigorous competition of these respective monarchs, mean that the workingmen—the real producers of wealth—would be ground to earth under the steel heel of greed. And to what avail? None! None, whatever! For the lower the standard of compensation the more leeway for competition, until in the end, competition, with its pile-driving energy, would have not only the wage standard reduced to but a bare existence, but also the price of commodities would be driven so low, that to further compete among themselves these selfsame monarchs would prosper and flourish as to their ability to extract life and blood from the producing force—the workingman—and still further reduce his standard of living. Of course in following this argument out ad finem it is quite evident that the workingman would be driven to the last ditch, where, rather than go down to a bottomless abyss of degradation and starvation he would rebel. Such state of affairs have in previous history been a source of revolution.

Yet, as plausible this argument and as evident the ultimate results, still with loud acclaim we hear the cry: "Bust the unions; they have no right to exist; they are unjust." These are but a few of the clarions sounded by union-smashers in their worship of Mammon, some of whom would not scruple to go behind the Declaration of Independence or the Federal Constitution to thwart and browbeat the now poorly-paid workingman.

And withal, these self-styled public spirited (?), conscientious and conservative citizens either have not the foresight, the wisdom or disposition to see wherein the benefits derived from unionism, which establishes a basic standard of competition, if nothing more, accrue not only to unionists but also to their own interests. Either so or else for temporary individual advantage they would disrupt labor organizations merely for monetary gain in some financial mart.

Of course, to totally obliterate unionism is beyond the power of man. It is an institution grown inch by inch, well grounded in the manhood of the land, whose membership is legion, and which is as steadfast as the rock of Gibraltar and as righteous as the principles of the Decalogue.

And still with all the reasoning faculties of which these union-smashers must necessarily be possessed, they wage relentless war on organized wage-earning forces. Should they stop and pause and think, in a commonsense way, and then be inspired with a sense of justice, and act accordingly, how quickly could capital and labor be at peace, each enjoying its full quota of profits.

The folly of this seemingly eternal struggle here below seems so patent to the right-thinking mind that to be a principal in the practice of attempted union-disruption should be enough to bring the flush to the cheek of any honest man. Surely, taken in the broad sense, such a man is an arch enemy of society and as such should suffer condignly.

In conclusion I aver that the sooner the employing agencies come to an understanding of the true merits and just rights of unadulterated and undefiled unionism and join hands with it, at the same time meting out justice in an equitable manner, the sooner will both sides come into their rightful own. And by the policy of fair treatment capital can ever retain this good will and receive loyal co-operation in the promulgation of all remedial measures, and thus relegate such a thing as "industrial strife" to the days gone by.

But not until capital is disposed to take, and does take, a step in this direction will we be freed from the disagreeableness attendant on incessant bickering and antagonism. Never!

NEWS FROM THE NEWSPAPER SOLICITORS.

The central labor bodies of San Francisco and Oakland have endorsed the wage schedule and agreement of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union. The "Daily News" has signed the scale, and it is expected the "Evening Mail" of Oakland will soon follow the example. The other newspapers have taken the request under advisement.

W. E. Terry delivered an eloquent address at the last meeting on the history of the trade-union movement. Eight candidates were obligated, and six have applied for affiliation. Contributions have been made to the box makers and hatters. The newspaper solicitors are enthusiastic in their support of union principles, and they ask friends to request their card of membership whenever afforded the opportunity.

THE LARGEST LABOR UNION.

From the complete roll of the labor organizations of Germany, which has just been made public, it is learned that the German Metal Workers' Association is the largest labor union in the world. The returns show that this union has a membership of 335,075, of whom 14,972 are women. The association embraces all branches of the steel, iron and other metal trades, and, while each separate craft maintains its own division, all are under one general head. Thus the metal trades of Germany are not bothered seriously with jurisdictional troubles. At the beginning of the year the association had a surplus of $2,154,000 in its treasury. The organization publishes a weekly journal at a cost of over $60,000 a year.

There were 1,973,560 trade unionists in Britain at the end of last year, according to recently compiled statistics. Their income in 1908 amounted to $14,680,475, and their expenditure to $11,899,685. The accumulated funds at the end of 1908 were $32,120,880.

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A Home Product and Best on Market
Guaranteed to Conform Strictly to the New Pure Food Act.
Brewed by
Enterprise Brewing Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SINCERITY A LABOR PRINCIPLE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

But it will be urged that the right sort of man will not be led astray by new associations and new surroundings. Perhaps it is true that he will not consciously change in the slightest degree, but the process of evolution will be at work, and the changes in him will come unconsciously. It can also be maintained that the right sort of man will not accept an exorbitant salary from unionists not financially able to pay it. An officer who will accept a salary of, say, $3000 a year from an organization whose members receive only $1000, is not made of the material from which the true trade unionist is chiseled. Labor organizations should employ as their representatives men of earnestness and sincerity, rather than men of ambition and selfishness. It is the purpose that inspires the man that counts in the end. If it is the big salary that attracts him, it matters not how able he may be, he will not produce as good results in the end as could a less able brother who would take the position because of the benefits and improvements he expected to give to the organization as a result of his stewardship.

Elect officers who are brainy and sincere if you find such qualities linked in one man. But if you must sacrifice one of these qualities, accept the sincerity and let the brains ramble on in their meandering course toward a goal of their own choosing. And in making such a selection the size of the salary will play a small part.

There are other fields of activity for the man looking for a large salary, and the labor movement is no place, and has no room in it, for selfishness. The man who wants labor unions to pay him the salary of a trust magnate is selfish, because he knows the membership cannot afford to tax themselves on their small earnings to pay it.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

Young Man: "Why do you advise Miss Smith to go abroad to study music? You know she has no talent."

Old Man: "I live next door to Miss Smith."

* * *

"Hope," remarked the mere man, "is certainly a wonderful thing."

"It is," rejoined the wise woman. "Why, one little nibble will keep my husband fishing all day."

* * *

She: "The plumber who was here today acted dopey."

He: "Probably he had been hitting the pipe."

* * *

"When I grow up and marry, mother, will I have a husband like papa?" asked Mary.

"I hope so, dear," said mother.

"And if I don't marry, will I be like Aunt Sue?"

"I hope so."

"Dracious!" said Mary, as she turned away, "what a fix I'm in!"

* * *

Here's the way it appears to the Cleveland "Plain Dealer":

"Chug-chug!

"Br-r-r! br-r-r!

"Honk! Honk!

"Gilligillug-gilligillug!

"The pedestrian paused at the intersection of two busy cross streets.

"He looked about. An automobile was rushing at him from one direction, a motor-cycle from another; an auto-truck was coming from behind, and a taxicab was speedily approaching.

"Zip-zip! Zing-glug!

"He looked up and saw directly above him a runaway airship in rapid descent.

"There was but one chance. He was standing upon a manhole cover. Quickly seizing it, he lifted the lid and jumped into the hole just in time to be run over by a subway train."

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

A communication from the Mission Promotion Association was read at our last meeting, offering assistance for the furtherance of the campaign. With it was enclosed a copy of resolutions passed on June 1st favoring Japanese exclusion and requesting citizens not to patronize Asiatics.

At the last meeting of the property owners, south of Army street, in Holly Park Hall, Rev. Father D. O. Crowley, a member of the Mission Promotion Association, addressed the members upon the work being done by our league, and the meeting expressed its sympathy with the movement.

The organization committee is preparing to take active steps toward organizing a number of new leagues along the coast and in the interior.

Although the league has gone on record as being opposed to affiliation with any political party, the members last night were instructed to vigorously oppose any candidate for political honors who had in the past shown antagonism toward our work. A complete list of the candidates will be procured, and after a thorough investigation has been made, each one wil be reported upon to the members of the league.

WHAT THE CHURCH SHOULD DO.

In his address in Denver last month to a church and labor mass meeting, the Rev. Charles Stelzle said, in referring to the work of the church:

"The church has made mistakes, and it is falling short of its duty in the world today, but just as I would insist upon a square deal for the trades union, so I would insist upon a square deal for the church.

"The church must preach a social message. It must not fail to demand that the American workingman should get his share of our common production. For while it is true that the American workingman is the best paid workingman in all the world, compared to what he produces, he is the poorest paid workingman in the world.

"The church must also make a fight for the masses of the people living in our great cities. The filthy slum, the unsanitary factory, the dark tenement, the long hours of toil, the lack of a living wage, the back-breaking labor, the inability to pay necessary doctor's bills in times of sickness, the poor and insufficient food, the lack of leisure, the swift approach of old age, the dismal future—these weigh down the hearts and the lives of the multitudes in our great cities. Many have almost forgotten how to smile; to laugh is a lost art. The look of care has come so often and for so long a period of time, that it is now forever stamped upon their faces. Their ethical souls are all but lost. No hell in the future can be worse to them than the hell in which they are now. They fear death less than they fear sleep. Some, indeed, long for the summons, daring not to take their lives. To such, what does it matter whether the doors of the church are closed or open? What attraction has the flowery sermon or the polished oration? What meaning have the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man? Where is God, they ask; and what cares man, they say.

"It is in meeting the needs of these that the church must be aggressive. It must tell the truth about the people, as well as those who are oppressing them. For this is what Jesus did. It must tell the truth even though it is crucified, as its Master was."

Mme. Juselin sits as a magistrate in Paris on disputes between employers and employees. She is the only woman in France who holds the office of magistrate. She is a dressmaker.

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"Socialism in its various forms is making its attacks upon our institutions of government and society. For instance, the initiative and referendum are being urged to the end that the making of laws shall be taken from the representatives of the people, supposedly chosen because of some superior fitness, and given over to the direct action of the majority of the voters. This, of course, means the overturn of representative government, the probable end of republican institutions. The majority, when actuated by passion or prejudice, may repeal good laws, enact bad ones, or prevent the execution of wise but unpopular ones."—President of the New Hampshire Bar Association.

This attack on the initiative and referendum is one of many. The object is the same: to continue in force the present system of mis-government because a few can benefit the more. The man who stands up on a public platform and talks about the representatives of the people "supposedly chosen because of some superior fitness," is behind the times. There is a deep-rooted desire from one side of the country to the other to return the power of government to the people. Money makes systems and controls politicians, and the inhabitants of the land are mere pawns in the game. To simplify procedure is the work of direct legislation. There would be little public clamor for reform in this connection were "the representatives of the people," an expression little more than a joke, and a serious joke at that. Government is needed by the many—not by the few.

"You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our country. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hour allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable loss."—President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University.

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" pays its respects to President Wilson as follows: "The prex of Princeton has risen in righteous indignation to denounce the restrictions of production by trade unions. * * President Wilson probably never heard of a 'racer' or 'pacemaker.' He has never seen old men, men weak from sickness or hunger, compelled to keep pace with a highly-trained athletic workman, who had, in turn, been bribed to exert himself to the utmost. He has not seen these things take place where such feverish haste meant imminent danger of deadly crippling accidents. If he had, he might possibly consider a regulation limiting output as a simple law against murder. President Wilson never worked in the United States steel mills or in the Chicago packing houses, where monstrous and complicated mechanics compels the human cog who fits into this mechanical monster to move it or be crushed—crushed either literally in the iron and steel machines or thrown out of work to be crushed by the equally pitiless and deadly social machine. He has not seen these 'mechanical bosses' speeded just a trifle faster each month and year until only the youngest and strongest can stand the pace. This means that when the youth of the race is ground into profits the manhood and old age are thrown out to die—with no Carnegie pension fund to fall back upon, such as stands ready to care for President Wilson should he live past the age of active service."

UNION MAN'S ORPHANAGE.

By Secretary Frank Sprague.

To the Friends of the Orphan—This appeal is made in the trustful hope of interesting the friends of the orphans in Alameda county to the extent that they will aid in making Tag Day for the Union Man's Orphanage at San Lorenzo a success. Saturday, June 26th, has been selected as Tag Day. The mayors of the cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda have granted permission for the day, and pledge the aid of their administrations.

This orphange was established in December, 1908, and incorporated December 24, 1908. It is located at San Lorenzo on the late Captain Roberts' place. An option was taken on ten acres of land which are among the most fertile in the state of California. The land was bought at option for $12,000, and it is estimated that there are $25,000 in improvements on the place, consisting of substantial buildings, orchards, gardens, etc. According to adjacent values, the land is easily worth $1000 an acre. That price has been offered by investors for the bare land.

The incorporation provides for an orphanage on the cottage plan, sixteen boys or girls in a cottage, presided over by a matron for each cottage. The orphanage is strictly non-denominational and non-sectarian. It is the purpose to teach the boys horticulture, poultry raising, dairy farming, etc., and the girls useful pursuits.

The cottage plan is unique in charitable institutions, there being only one other of the character in the state of California, that maintained by Mrs. F. M. Smith, the Cottage Home for Girls, and the plan is thoroughly modern, and highly acceptable wherever it has been tried. By this method the individuality of the child is preserved and its advantage over the big building and dormitory plan is evident. It is calculated to equip the child for the best citizenship.

Money is needed to protect the option, and needed at once. The orphanage is now caring for six children, with twenty on the waiting list. The money realized from the sale of tags, stock, etc., will be used in making first payment and enlarging accommodations. The board of trustees is now temporary, and a permanent board will be appointed by the stockholders.

At the last regular meeting of the Mailers' Union, No. 18, officers were installed for the ensube retained for the purpose of an orphanage. It is a most laudable undertaking, and you are kindly asked to assist in any way that seems best to you.

In behalf of the helpless ones who need protection and care, we thank you for the assistance that we feel certain you will extend.

NOTES FROM THE MAILERS.

At the last regular meeting of the Mailers' Union, No. 18, officers were installed for the ensuing term. President E. L. Bangs delivered a very appropriate address on the duties of officers in particular and members in general.

Wm. Nunan resigned from the executive committee; J. A. Shere was elected to fill the vacancy.

Resolutions of thanks were unanimously adopted in favor of Walter Macarthur and Will J. French. These gentlemen acted as arbitrators for the union in our recent arbitration proceedings with the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association to establish a new wage scale.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1909.

"Say nothing more to thyself than what the first appearances report. Suppose that it has been reported to thee that a certain person speaks ill of thee. This has been reported, but that thou hast been injured, that has not been reported."—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

Read William Drummond's letter from New Zealand on page 3. He tells of a judge's opinion of the much-discussed "preference to unionists" clause. It is good reading.

The "International Musician" for June, speaking of the convention, said: "The Pacific coast was well represented by Keogh and Ritzau, of San Francisco; Bagley, of Los Angeles; Sternberg, Belard and Parker, of Seattle; Driscoll, of Spokane; and Clother, of Tacoma. These boys put up a most spirited fight for Seattle as the next convention city."

The call for the union label, card and button is by no means what it should be in San Francisco. Few seem to realize the powerful weapon at hand to build up weak organizations and make stronger those that are strong. The personal application is what is needed—the lesson that the individual is the needed part, and that individuals make up the whole.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club has sent complimentary tickets to the "Labor Clarion" for its twenty-eighth annual gathering and games at Shell Mound Park on Monday, July 5th. In acknowledging the courtesy, this paper is glad to comment on the appearance of the union label on invitation and tickets—a policy long followed by the club.

Reports from the conflicting interests in the building trades controversy in Santa Clara county fail to agree, but there is little doubt of the soundness of the mechanics' position in refusing to accept reduced wages, and many of the contractors are holding on to their union help. They realize the virtue of competency, and the "open shoppers" will soon ascertain their loss.

The box makers and sawyers and the boot and shoe workers report little change in the condition of their controversies. The employers in the shoe line are bound in some agreement, and it is likely other factories will lock out their employees. Those involved in these difficulties are standing firm, and it is a duty of unions able to render assistance to rally to their support. There will be a benefit dance and entertainment for the boot and shoe workers tomorrow (Saturday) night in the Mission street Garden Rink. Several of the organizations of the Building Trades Council have made generous donations to those on the firing line.

LIGHT ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The fraternal and beneficial features of the International Typographical Union are many and varied. New phases of these sterling trade-union traits are constantly coming to light, writes a Boston correspondent.

As an illustration, a printer recently met with a severe accident, and his death followed. The man was identified by his union card, and the officers of the Boston local were notified. They immediately took charge of the body, made all necessary arrangements for the funeral (the member having no relatives there), ascertained his religious faith, and had a minister of that church officiate at the burial, which was largely attended by printers and members of the woman's auxiliary to the typographical union, who accompanied the departed brother to his last resting place. After the funeral his effects were shipped to his relatives in England. All expenses were paid from the International and local death benefit fund.

Another somewhat similar case followed shortly afterward, and was treated in the same manner, which goes to show that the same course is pursued in every instance. In this case the member died from natural causes, but rather unexpectedly. As he had no relatives in this country the typographical union provided Christian burial, closed up his affairs and forwarded his property to relatives. The services were largely attended by his fellow workers, and the beautiful floral tributes attested the esteem in which he was held. He had been a prominent member of the local union.

To prove that these brotherly acts are not confined to the well-known members, however, the case of a poor unfortunate, who died from a lingering disease, during which he was visited and comforted by members of the woman's auxiliary, may be noted. At his death the union officials assumed full charge of all arrangements, financial and otherwise, and his funeral services were as largely attended and as much regret shown at his death as had characterized that of the members who had been more fortunately placed.

The foregoing cases are cited merely to show that, while the trade unions are regarded in some quarters as hard-hearted business organizations, and meet with considerable opposition from superficial and academic observers because of this idea, there is another side to their activity that is seldom brought into public notice, but is as much a part of the union's existence as is the question of hours and wages—the fraternal side. And in this respect the International Typographical Union, as its records will prove, takes rank with the greatest and best of fraternal organizations, aye, with the very church itself, for did not the Carpenter of Nazareth say: "What ye have done to one of the least of these my disciples ye have done it unto me?"

And this is only one of the many phases of the fraternal spirit that is daily practised and preached by the trade unions.

The experience of the International Typographical Union can be duplicated by all the bodies affiliated with the labor movement. The hand of fraternalism is extended to the aged, the weak and suffering. Homes and hospitals for the sick, old-age pensions for those who have borne the struggle and kept the faith, out-of-work benefits, and numerous other evidences of an exemplification of the brother feeling could be mentioned. Suffice it to say, however, that the trade union, as an institution, is a necessity in the business world, and that, outside of its economic virtues and necessities, it is building up a powerful auxiliary of a beneficial nature that must appeal to all.

Co-operating with many of the forces interested in the betterment of men, as well as conditions, organized labor is beginning to realize its great opportunities and grasp them. May the good work proceed.

ATTACKS ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

In these days of interest in the question of acquiring public utilities, it is not to be expected that the corporations are going to stand idly by without protesting in their own peculiar way.

Some time ago the Chicago "Public" told of two men sent to a Texas city from an eastern point to "work up a sentiment" against the people owning those necessities of civic life now controlled by combinations. The facts were plainly given, and there is no doubt that the exposure was both warranted in fact and needed to call attention to the insidious propaganda of those standing in the way of advancement.

For a few years there have been mailed to editors of papers in the United States "advance sheets," under the heading "Concerning Municipal Ownership." Arthur H. Grant of New York is the editor. He has been described as "an able man whose pen is for sale to the highest bidder." These "sheets" are in long, slip form, ready for the editor who may so desire to cut for insertion in his paper. By adopting this method, the anti-municipal advocates hope to "educate" and create that "sentiment" which will prevent the introduction of innovations under the reform headed "direct legislation."

Mr. Grant selects a city struggling with the public-utility problem, and gives figures and facts peculiarly his own to earn his salary and satisfy those who hire him. Here is a sample of the copy furnished free to editors:

"The account of the recent experience of Lima, Ohio, contain a far broader lesson than that relating to municipal ownership. It shows the utter absence of ordinary business precautions which is the distinguishing feature of American city government. It shows also the weakening effect of a division of authority and responsibility between two boards which may, and frequently do, work at cross purposes. It seems inconceivable that the authorities of a city of 30,000 population should trust so implicity to the estimates of an engineer who had never planned, constructed or operated a complete electric light plant that, without referring the specifications and estimates to any other engineer, they should issue bonds for $100,000 and authorize the construction of the plant. Yet this is by no means an exceptional case. The failure of many municipal electric plants has been due primarily to their design by engineers who were incompetent, or who were working under such arbitrary limits as to cost that a first-class plant of adequate capacity was out of the question."

Then is given in detail the M. O. fight, as termed by Mr. Grant, and, according to the gentleman, the citizens never had a look in and were guilty of imbecility in even suggesting collective ownership.

In large type is recorded the fact (?) in these 'advance sheets" that "Mansfield, La., is ready to quit." The story is that a private concern purchased the municipal light plant, thus showing conclusively in Mr. Grant's mind that M. O. is a dismal failure. And so the story goes on.

Now it takes money to hire an editor and print "advance sheets" and send them to all the daily and weekly papers in the country. It is difficult to estimate the cost, although it would be safe to say the figures would run into a good many thousand dollars yearly. Who pays this sum? It would again be reasonable to say those interests that profit by private ownership, the corporations, trusts and similar combinations. The propaganda is maintained for selfisn reasons—to keep intact private revenue, regardless of public consideration.

The "Labor Clarion" has recently given its views on the problem under discussion. The labor movement earnestly favors municipal ownership as a corrective of the evil of private control. If the people are sure to make a failure of operating their utilities, as the corporations claim, why is there such determined opposition to each attempt?

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Sanitary Drinking Cups.

An innovation in respect to improving the sanitary conditions affecting railroad travelers has appeared in the shape of individual paper drinking cups. On trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. a small nickel-plated holding device is fixed adjacent to the water cooler. Closely nested within a tube are a hundred or more dainty white drinking cups, which once drawn forth and used cannot be replaced, but must be discarded or carried away.

* * *

The Japanese Industrial Invasion.

The Oakland "Enquirer" of last Friday discussed the Japanese question in no uncertain tones:

"Confirmation comes from Tokio of the extent of the Japanese industrial invasion of California. Eastern sentimentalists and local humanitarians have been disposed to make light of the menace of Oriental competition, but now comes a dispatch from Tokio showing that according to statistics compiled back as far as December, 1906, there were 59,100 Japanese subjects in the United States, out of which no less than fifty-three per cent were in California. As the population of California is only about a thirtieth of that of the United States, this state appears to be saddled with a good deal more than its proportion of these Orientals. But the most significant statement is that these Japanese subjects, despite the restrictions against land-holding by aliens in Japan, have acquired more than 12,000 acres of the best agricultural land in California, which is largely devoted to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. There were in December, 1906, roughly speaking, 14,000 Japanese farmers in California, besides the Japanese engaged in labor on railroads, in mines and as house servants, laundrymen and small tradesmen. According to these statistics, the sum remitted to the home country by the Japanese in 1904, amounted to $3,750,000; in 1905 to nearly $5,000,000, and in 1906 to $5,633,000, and the amount since that time has no doubt been largely augmented. It is significant that while the Chinese, against the further immigration of whom the people of the Pacific coast rose in revolt, were largely employed in industrial pursuits, as day laborers or servants, and as such merely transferred their wages to China, the Japanese, on the contrary, are invading many lines of business and are engaged in exploiting the people of California and of the Pacific coast to a far greater extent in proportion to number than the Chinese. This country cannot afford to sustain this drain by a horde of foreign locusts, who are largely concentrated in this state. These facts ought to serve to enlighten some of the eastern sentimentalists who are frankly willing that California should bear the brunt of this burden of alien exploitation."

* * *

The Real Responsibility.

Some of the newspapers of California are not afraid to probe deep down to get at the bottom of the McCloud incident. The Fresno "Republican" and the Watsonville "Pajaronian" divide these sentiments:

"About 600 to 700 underpaid employees of a big, rich and powerful lumber company are at present at McCloud, a lumbering camp in Siskiyou county, and Governor Gillett has ordered out several companies of the state militia to quell any disturbance that may arise there and in reality police the property of the lumber company. The reasons for the strike on the part of the employees, most of whom are foreigners, are that they are underpaid, only receiving $1.75 for a hard day's work of from ten to twelve hours; that they are charged an excessive rate for a poor quality of board at the company's hotel; that they have to trade at the company's store and pay excessive rates for everything they buy; and finally, that they have to discount their time checks at the company's bank.

"No sane person can deny but what there is merit in the demands of the striking employees at McCloud, no matter what their nationality may be, and there can be no denial of the fact that the rich and selfish employing corporation is almost wholly responsible for the conditions existing at McCloud today.

"Who imported unruly Italians of the roughest sort, merely because they were cheap? Who now puts up the stale argument about not being 'dictated' to? And who, demanding the right of protection from the state, will probably do nothing to assist the state in the restoration of order, except as that restoration may conduce to their own victory?

"These corporations which scour the earth for cheaper and ever cheaper labor should expect to take the consequences. Unfortunately, they usually get the profits, and the rest of us take the consequences."

* * *

Van Cleave's Radicalism.

The Nevada City (Cal.) "Miner-Transcript" says what it thinks of the Kirby-Van Cleaveites among the employers:

"The speech of James Van Cleave, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, in opening the annual convention of that body, is one worthy of study by the American people. Its intemperance and radicalism will make Americans glad that it probably marks the exit from the head of such an important and influential organization of a man of the irritable character of Van Cleave.

" 'Not so long as a labor union shows its head above American soil, must this organization cease in its efforts to wipe out the tyranny and autocracy of organized labor,' says Van Cleave.

"We fear that if the American Manufacturers' Association undertakes this task in sincerity and with an intention of carrying it out, the officers and members have a long, hard job ahead of them. Organized labor is one of the permanent institutions of this country, whether certain elements of the employing class like the idea or not, and it will take more work and ability than the manufacturers have shown to root it out altogether. It is possible that labor unions have made mistakes. In fact, we know they have, and some of the leaders and members are honest enough to admit their error, but that does not imply that they are going to be wiped out of existence. All human institutions err, and not the least of the defective ones is the organization of which Van Cleave has been the head for a number of years.

"There are radical elements among the labor unions as well as among the employers. Van Cleave is the leader of the radicals among the latter. He has been the means of ostracising a number of prominent members of the National Manufacturers' Association through his violent preachments, and as he is succeeded by a man as radical as himself, instead of the association outliving organized labor, the latter will soon be supreme."

* * *

Some German Railroad Regulations.

Government regulations in Germany put into effect on April 1st, prohibit the tipping of railway employees. Passengers violating the order take the risk of being punished, and the penalty of officials accepting such gratuities includes dismissal from the service. Other new rules now in effect are as follows: Railroads will be responsible for baggage 14 days and at all times for baggage lost. Compartments reserved for women cannot be used by children over ten years of age. If a train is full, a traveler must wait for another train, although he may hold a ticket. A charge of $1.50 will be assessed when a person remains on a train until starting time in order to say goodbye to a friend or relative.

TRADES UNION CHARACTERS.

1.—The Labor Editor.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

He is a man of our flesh and our blood. Not being a goat, he cannot live on the papers that he doesn't sell, and ink cannot make him think when it is spread on bread. It would seem to be hardly necessary to remind ourselves of this very human fact, were it not that most of us have idealized the editor to such a degree that we imagine him a sort of an ethereal creature whose living among us is a dispensation of Divine providence, but for whose existence we are not at all responsible. And as with all of God's gifts, we have become so accustomed to their beneficence and their comfort, that we rather take them for granted. We become conscious of their existence only when they are removed from us, or when there sems to be an occasion for raising a mighty howl.

When the paper comes with regularity, when our names appear in connection with current events, when we agree with the editorial, when there is no demand for the subscription price—then all is well. But if the postman misses out on a delivery, and if our names are mis-spelt, and if the editorials indicate some original thinking which shocks our conservative feelings, and if the business end of the paper is pressed home upon us—then—"Oh, cut it out!" comes the disgruntled verdict toward an institution which has served us faithfully year after year, and without which the labor movement could scarcely exist.

To the labor editor we owe a debt of gratitude, which a dollar or two a year cannot possibly repay. He fights our battles. He expresses the aspirations of the toiler as the toiler himself cannot express it. He is, indeed, the voice of the people who wander in the wilderness.

For all this, and much more, those of us who believe in his job should stand by him. He cannot always do it single-handed. Sometimes the pressure becomes too great for mortal man to endure. There's a limit to human strength, no matter how full of purpose and power.

Therefore, when the editor does well, tell him about it, and do it right away. When he asks for his day's wage because he has served you, pay it to him. You'd boycott the fellow who treated you as you do the editor in this respect. In a word, do to the editor as though you were the editor.

THE "INDEPENDENT" TAILORS.

The various organizations of tailors are very much exercised over the situation in San Francisco. As is generally known, there is an "independent" body here. The situation will come before the craft convention, which meets in Buffalo, N. Y., on August 2d. John B. Lennon writes in the last issue of "The Tailor" as follows:

"Some resolutions are published in this month's journal regarding the San Francisco situation, and there is no question about the good faith and the good intentions of every union that passed these resolutions; can't be questioned by anybody. But they were passed entirely upon ex parte evidence. They heard one side and did not hear anything from the other side. We are informed that representatives of this independent union in San Francisco are to send representatives to our convention. We sincerely trust that such is the case. I wish they would send a dozen and that the convention would give them the floor for just as long a time as they might desire in which to present their case. Nothing could happen that would be more advantageous to the J. T. U. of A. in San Francisco and to No. 2 than that. It matters not what argument they present nor what facts even they offer. It is all answered in one sentence. They are not members of the J. T. U. of A. and have refused to co-operate with the rest of the tailors on the North American continent. By all means, we hope they will come and come with a big representation; can't be too big."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held, June 18, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials.—Cemetery workers: James Magoomis, Dennis Quillnane, vice J. J. Sullivan, P. Kinane. Machinists Auxiliary: J. Finn, vice Bro. Owens, resigned. Delegates seated.

Communications.—Filed—From American Federation of Labor, in reference to organization of newspaper carriers. From the Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of regular monthly meeting. From A. F. of L., requesting list of affiliated and non-affiliated unions. From the United Hatters of North America stating that sixteen of the largest factories have conceded, and that they are still fighting other open shops. From Pile Drivers, No. 77, Box Makers, No. 225, of Oakland, Machinists, No. 68, Workmen's Circle Branch, No. 114, enclosing donations to striking boxmakers, and wishing them success. From Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216, enclosing complimentary tickets for ball to be held on Saturday evening, June 26, 1909. Referred to Executive Committee — From Unemployed League, requesting Council to endorse its cash check system. From Janitors' Union, stating that S. Loverich had failed to pay salaries of members of union. A communication was received from District Council of Retail Clerks stating that some unions were letting contracts for Labor Day uniforms to eastern concerns, and making a plea for home industry. The secretary was instructed to refer this to Joint Labor Day committee, also to send copy to affiliated unions. From Miss E. Carpenter, Supervisor of Music in Public Schools, requesting that parents notify their childern that on the 5th of July, in the Stadium, Golden Gate Park, a grand celebration will be held. The secretry was instructed to forward a copy to affiliated unions.

Report of Unions—Boot and Shoe Workers—Strike still on in Buckingham & Hecht factory. Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths losing a great deal of business. Printing Pressmen—Donated $70 to box makers; have levied an assessment for that union. Upholsterers — Business fair; request a demand for their label on all mattresses, etc. Musicians—Pacific Coast Syndicate Store, Fifth and Market streets, employing non-union musicians. Butchers—Business good; will give picnic shortly; will assist musicians in trouble with Syndicate store. Box Makers—Strike still on; extend thanks to unions for assistance. Garment Workers—Business fair; request a demand for label. Grocery Clerks—Have been successful in re-organizing; request a demand for button. Waitresses—Will give picnic on July 4th; all unions invited. Pile Drivers—Will give picnic at Schuetzen Park, July 11, 1909. Molders—Everything in readiness for picnic.

Executive Committee—On the matter of the request of the soap workers for a boycott on the firm of Newell Bros., the committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott, subject to the report of secretary, who had been instructed to investigate. The secretary recommended that the matter lay over for one week, during which time an attempt would be made to adjust the dispute. The recommendation of the secretary was concurred in. On the request of the Stablemen's Union for a demand for their working button, the committee recommended that the request be concurred in. The committee also reported that it had summoned committees from the laundry wagon drivers and the Joint Council of Teamsters to be present Monday evening, June 28, 1909; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported that the laundry workers of Oakland are responding to invitation to re-organize.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Labor Day Committee—Reported that it had decided to meet in joint session with Labor Day committee of Building Trades Council on Saturday, June 19th; the committee also recommended that this Council increase the size of its committee by the addition of forty-two members, making a committee of sixty-seven in all, including delegates from affiliated bodies; the recommendation was concurred in. The chair announced that he would appoint committee at next meeting.

Special Committee—Committee on Home Industry—Reported that contract for hydrants had been awarded Union Iron Works. On the valves for same, a Pittsburg firm had submitted the lowest bid, but committee was hopeful that a local firm would receive the contract.

New Business—Delegate Misner called attention to items appearing in labor columns of local newspapers, stating that thousands of men would be needed at a local plant; he protested the publishing of such items, and stated that they were detrimental to organized labor of this community.

The hour of 9:30 having arrived, and the committee from the Oakland Central Council not being present to address the delegates on the "Union Man's Orphanage," on motion, the Council adjourned.

Receipts—Street R. R. Employees, $4; Gas Workers, $10; Beer Bottlers, $18; Stage Employees, $4; Electrical Workers, No. 633, $8; Typographical, $18; Steam Fitters, $4; Beer Drivers, $8; Boot and Shoe Workers, $6; Bookbinders, $6; Electrical Workers, No. 151, $8; Retail Clerks, $5; Waitresses, $10; Teamsters, $20; Upholsterers, $6; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, $2. Total, $153.

Expenses—Secretary, $30; postage, $3; telegram to A. F. of L., $1.50; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographer, $20; Brown & Power Co., $2.95. Total, $58.45. ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Sec.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE HATTERS.

Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, wrote from New York city, on June 15th as follows:

"It affords us great pleasure to inform you that after a five months' struggle with the National Association of Manufacturers, we have at last made a substantial break in their organization—twenty-one manufacturers in the Connecticut districts having resigned from their National Association, and are now operating union factories and using the union label of the hatters. While the gain of twenty-one factories is quite a relief, and is of great value, both morally and financially, in the fight we are now raging, there are still outside some fifty factories, and we are determined to continue the struggle against them stronger than ever, until the last one agrees to operate a union shop and use the union label. The manufacturers and their agents have tried to make it appear that the fight is declared off. This is done for the purpose of stopping donations from the members of trade unions. The twenty-one factories which are about to open will not be under way for several weeks, and will not be in a position to render any financial assistance to those who are still out. In the meantime our members who are continuing the fight are badly in need of help.

"We would urgently request that you make the most liberal contributions possible, and we now feel that we can promise, with almost a certainty, that every manufacturer in the hat industry who declared for the open shop on January 4th last will be compelled, in the very near future, to again recognize the union and use the union label of our organization.

"We thank the unions and friends for their generous support, which has made it possible for us to secure this partial victory. A continuance of the help in the form of donations will enable us to make the partial victory complete."

Patronize
Home Industry
and wear
Union Hats
Lundstrom Hats

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:
1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
2640 Mission St.

Established 1853 Largest on Pacific Coast

THE E. THOMAS PARISIAN DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

27 TENTH STREET, S. F.
Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Avenue, S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland.

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices
Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours
PHONE US—MARKET 1620

Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th.

Union Made
Suits

HAND TAILORED

$15 to $25

For Women in Union and Home

Mme. Lawrence Fielder, founder of a tuberculosis hospital for working girls near Paris, is planning a retreat for wealthy consumptives near New York, any profit from which is to be used for the support of charity cases.

* * *

Mrs. Isaac Taylor Headland is wife of the professor of science in the Peking university. She is physician to the Manchu princesses and to many Chinese ladies of rank.

* * *

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, wife of a Boston millionaire, spends the greater part of her time at the Boston "Tech" working among the sour milk cultures which the Russian scientist Metchnikoff has established as the certain foes of arterial hardening and withering of the body. Mrs. McCormick is the wonder of her "society" friends. She advises everyone to drink buttermilk.

* * *

Miss Sarah Prebble Tucker is originator and owner of two of the most attractive little eating places for women in New York city—The Ferneries. The stranger going in to buy flowers, glimpses far in the rear, "a cool, quiet nook, with green walls and tasteful prints, small round, snowy, cloth-covered tables, set with cut glass and egg-shell china," and invariably follows an impulse to indulge in an appetizing sandwich and a fragrant cup of tea.

* * *

The statement recently published by the British patent office indicates that there were nearly 600 applications for patents from English women last year. Among them was a tool for killing poultry and fish, an electrically actuated pump, a repeating flashlight apparatus, steam generator and bridle bits.

* * *

Miss Florence Spencer has charge of 1500 books on finance, records and statistical information in a great New York bank. She furnishes information desired offhand, using the books only as a corroboration. She is a well of information on any subject connected with the financial world.

* * *

Organized labor was victorious in the Illinois senate when it succeeded in pushing through to passage the ten-hour bill, placing a maximum of ten hours upon the time that women can be employed daily in manufactories and laundries. The lobby of women labor leaders hailed the result as a decisive victory over the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which has fought the bill all through its legislative career. The fight is now carried to the house, where it is the strong hope of the labor forces that the senate bill will be amended so as to place the maximum at eight hours instead of ten.

* * *

Mme. Callirrhoe Parren has been instrumental in the establishment in Athens of a public school on the American system. Even in the construction and equipment of the school the American idea has been followed.

* * *

Queen Wilhelmina has received the same education prescribed by the Dutch government in the ordinary national schools. The head master of one of them was her instructor.

* * *

Mrs. Rose R. Jamieson is a Colorado widow who runs a ranch. She recently surprised Governor Shafroth by applying for appointment as a district water commissioner in Pueblo county.

* * *

Mrs. Alma V. Lafferty, the only woman member of the Colorado state legislature, has desk No. 13. She accepted it to prove that she is not superstitious.

Household Hints and Recipes.

For Plant Lice.—If you have trouble with plant lice, try this original method of ridding your plants of pest: To one quart of lukewarm water add two tablespoonfuls of sassafras, mix water fully and spray the plants with mixture. The insects that do not succumb will promptly seek other quarters, as the odor of the oil appears to be more than they can stand.

Removing Indelible Ink.—To remove indelible lead and ink spots from linen and cotton goods, rub soiled spots on both sides with dairy butter, let stand fifteen or twenty minutes, soap well and rub out in warm suds. If stain is seen, rub in butter as you would soap, then add more soap and rub as before.

Kitchen Helps.—When cutting brick butter into small squares for use on the table, bits of the butter will often cling to the knife and spoil the looks of the square. If a piece of paraffine paper is wrapped around the silver knife the butter will cut in sharp, clean squares and will not cling to the knife at all.

To Remove Iron Rust—Saturate spot with lemon juice and cover with salt. Let stand in the sun for several hours.

Enamel for Refrigerators.—The ice chamber will not need any enamel. Take any good bath tub enamel and give the food chamber three good coats of it. As a rule you will only have to use the enamel, but in case they are rusty, sand paper the rough places. It makes them clean and sanitary.

Sweet Apple Pudding.—One quart milk, four eggs, three cups chopped apples, one lemon, all the juice and half the rind, nutmeg and citron, one quarter teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little vinegar, flour for a stiff batter; beat the yolks very light, add the milk, seasoning and flour, stir hard five minutes, beat in the apple, then the whites, lastly the soda, well mixed in; bake in two pans one hour and eat hot.

Caramel Custard.—One cupful of granulated sugar browned in the oven; one quart boiled milk poured over the sugar; stir well till all the sugar is dissolved. When cool add the yolks of six eggs, one teasponful of flavoring vanilla. Bake in a pan of water. Make a frosting of the whites of the eggs and two tablespoons of powdered sugar. Spread this over the custard when baked, and then return to the oven to brown.

An Economical Pudding.—Heat to the boiling point a quart of milk. Add a generous half cup oat flakes, sugar to sweeten and a half cupful raisins. Flavor to taste, cook ten minutes, put in the cooker and cook eight hours. Serve either hot or cold.

Tomato Stewed with Bacon.—Cook a can of tomatoes slowly with several slices of bacon. If already fried, all the better. Add an onion cut fine, bread crumbs and seasoning. Makes an appetizing change.

Apple Meringue Pudding.—One pint stewed apples, three eggs, one-half cup white sugar and bitter almond seasoning; brown slightly; eat with milk.

...Your...
Vacation Suit

UNION MADE

CUSTOM TAILORS 1893 UNION LABEL 868891

Every suit is made in our own sanitary shops under strict Union conditions, by the most skilled Union men.
Yet our suits are no higher than non-union makes of inferior workmanship.

Kelleher & Browne
THE IRISH TAILORS
Seventh Street at Market Street
Pioneers of the Union Label in this city.
——Open Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.——

Sorensen Co.
Reliable Jewelers and Opticians
Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.
Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.
James A. Sorensen Pres. and Treas. 715 Market St., next Call Bldg. 2593 Mission St., near 22d.
14K, 18K, 22K WEDDING RINGS All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

Most Business Men
LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY.
Regal Typewriter Paper
(124 KINDS)
REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST
All Office Supply People

Milkers Protective Union, 3861 OF CALIFORNIA
UNION MILK CREAM BUTTER AND CHEESE
PRODUCED UNDER SANITARY CONDITIONS

Union Men and Women
Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.
Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the secretary of the Milkers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.
Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.
The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

News Gleaned Among the Unions

The butchers will picnic at Fairfax Park next Sunday, June 27th. A good time is assured those who attend.

* * *

Eight barbers have been nominated for the delegateship to the international convention, which meets in Milwaukee on October 5th. The selection will be made at an election on July 12th.

* * *

President Kelly of the Labor Council has appointed the remaining members to make up a full quota for the Labor Day committee.

* * *

E. H. Lomasney of the boot and shoe workers left for the east last Tuesday evening. He will visit members of his family in different parts of the country, and will attend the international convention in the interest of the local craftsmen.

* * *

The Allied Printing Trades Council has taken steps to interest merchants in exclusive patronage of local printing houses. These business men secure their money in San Francisco, and it is only fair to ask that they remember this fact, and reciprocate.

* * *

A long standing difference between the cemetery workers and the Hills of Eternity cemetery has been adjusted.

* * *

The bakers are going to ask the employers to hire helpers through the organization. By so doing it will be possible to keep track of the men, and at the same time, enable those longest out of employment to secure work. Officers have been nominated for the election to take place on July 3d.

* * *

Coopers' Union, No. 65, has called the attention of the Labor Council to the importation of barrels from the east. Home industry is urged.

* * *

Last Monday evening the laundry workers elected officers for the coming six months. A very large vote was polled.

* * *

Two or three manufacturing firms have sent letters of appreciation to the central body and departmental councils for the interest taken in keeping municipal and other work in San Francisco.

* * *

The Oakland machinists will hold a special meeting next Tuesday evening for the purpose of electing a delegate to the international convention. After the business has been transacted, refreshments will be served. The secretary has asked for information concerning members of the lodge who have reached the age of sixty-five years, and who have been in good standing for at least seven years, as a list of eligibles for a superannuated benefit, to become operative in 1910, is in process of compilation.

* * *

A picnic will be given by the sugar workers on Sunday, August 22d, at Biggio's Park, Colma. Officers have been elected for the coming term, and the meetings will henceforth be held on the second Sunday afternoon and third Thursday evening of each month.

* * *

The machinists have nominated for two delegates to the international convention, and there is considerable interest taken in the election, which will be held next week. One or two shops opposing the fifteen-minute decrease in working time are beginning to realize their mistake, and it is expected an adjustment will soon be reached. Donations will be made regularly to the striking machinists of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and contributions will also reach the box makers.

The various unions engaged in the baking business will give an outing at Shell Mound Park on Saturday afternoon, July 10th. It will be one of the events of its kind this summer, as half a dozen unions are interested, and Oakland organizations are co-operating with those of the metropolis.

* * *

Two donations were made by the bartenders on Monday night—$25 to the boot and shoe workers and $24 to sick members. Preparations were made for the coming election, and several applicants were initiated.

* * *

It looks as though the sailors on the lakes are face to face with a long drawn-out contest. Recognition of the union has been refused by the Carriers' Association, despite the efforts made by outside parties to induce the employers to recede from their behind-time policy. Public sympathy is with the workers and their fellow-unionists will assist them financially. The maritime bodies of San Francisco are voting on proposed assessments.

* * *

The garment workers have recently contributed liberally to unions in trouble. New members are added to the roll at each meeting. The officers report that the demand for their label is not what it should be, and friends are requested to remedy this condition of affairs.

* * *

An assessment of 10 cents per capita has been levied by the bookbinders for the box makers and shoe workers. Don't forget the label of the bookbinders can be found attached to books. Secretaries of unions should make a mental note of this fact.

* * *

A ball will be given by the milk wagon drivers next Wednesday evening, June 30th, in the brewery workers' hall, 177 Capp street. The proceeds will go to the union's social fund.

* * *

The janitors have elected officers. Four candidates for membership were initiated at the last meeting.

* * *

On July 4th the waitresses will picnic at Schuetzen Park. Next Monday night officers will be elected. During the week two applicants were initiated, five women applied for membership, and support was pledged the boot and shoe workers.

"Of course," says O. Henry, the famous short-story writer, "there are two sides to the question. Let us look at the other. We often hear 'shop-girls' spoken of. No such persons exist. There are girls who work in shops. They make their living that way. But why turn their occupation into an adjective? Let us be fair. We do not refer to the girls who live on Fifth avenue as 'marriage girls.'"

DIVIDEND NOTICES OF THE ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, Northwest corner California and Montgomery Sts. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, dividends have been declared at the rates per annum of four and one-eighth (4 1-8) per cent on term deposits, and four (4) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, becomes a part thereof and earns dividend from July 1st. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will receive dividend from July 1st.

R. M. WELCH, Cashier.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California St., Mission Branch, 2572 Mission St., near 22d., Richmond Branch, 432 Clement St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1909.

GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 101 Montgomery St., corner Sutter St. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not drawn become part of deposit accounts, and earn dividends at the same rate, from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10th will earn interest from July 1.

WM. A. BOSTON, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market Street, near 4th.—For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1909.

H. C. KLEVESAHL, Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK

No. 2631 Mission St., between 22d and 23d.

(Member Associated Savings Bank of S. F.)

For the half-year ending June 30, 1909, interest on all deposits, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1909. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal.

DE WITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA. Market and Sansome Sts. Branches: 624 Van Ness Ave., and 3039 16th St. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the Savings Department of this bank at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of all taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1909.

E. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

Prager's
ALWAYS RELIABLE
MARKET & JONES STS
SAN FRANCISCO

Men-

Let us show you the best Suit to be had in San Francisco for $10

Blue Serges Included

We would like to have you investigate the suits in which we specialize at $10.00. You are assured the same good designs, "wearable" materials, and careful fit and finish found only in higher priced clothing, and you don't have to pay more than $10.00 for it. You will save a lot of time, trouble and money. **The Blue Serge Suits** we sell are equal to those sold in most stores at $18.00.

Equal to any $15.00 Clothing

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 21, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President A. W. Brinkmier in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications — From President, W. M. Spooner, requesting leave of absence of two weeks; request granted. From O. A. Tveitmoe, secretary General Picnic Committee, Labor Day, notifying Council of meeting; filed. From A. J. Gallagher, secretary of San Francisco Labor Council, notifying Council of permission granted for committee on Orphanage to address the Council; filed. From R. H. Fuhrman, asking that he be excused from committee on Labor Day picnic; request granted. From Box Makers, Tailors and Pie Bakers, notifying Council that unions had voted not to parade on Labor day; filed. From Printing Pressmen and Gas Workers, unions had voted to parade on Labor Day; filed. From First National Bank, referring to matter of Trustee; filed. From United Hatters of North America, calling attention to partial victory, and asking for further financial assistance; referred to executive board.

Bills — Business representative, $30; janitors, $8; State Federation of Labor, $1. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Cooks and Waiters—Employers still insisting upon slight reduction in scale of wages, believed everything would be settled. Cigar Makers—Agitation carried on for last few months for home-produced cigars had done little or no good in way of putting more members to work. Bartenders—Nomination of officers at last meeting, also election of F. C. Joslyn as business agent of union. Newspaper Solicitors—Good progress, insisted upon all solicitors being asked for cards. Tailors—Had ordered boycott against Marshall Steel Co. of Berkeley temporarily taken off.

Reports of Committees—Orphanage—Reported progress as to proposed Tag Day.

Executive Board—Matter of bartenders and saloons unorganized taken up, explained by president of bartenders, ordered dropped; concurred in. Recommended that request of Bakers, No. 119, to have Alpha Bakery placed on "We don't patronize list" be granted; concurred in. Recommended that agreement and wage scale of Newspaper Solicitors' Union be endorsed; concurred in.

Report of action of picnic committee at San Francisco was made by Bros. Andrews and Thompson; a recomendation that committee be enlarged to twenty-nine members was agreed to and twenty-six members volunteered, viz.: Brothers Snider, Mazenauer, Manning, Brock, Cooey, Loring, McDuff, Wm. Goaz, Berman, Olsen, Goodwin, Joslyn, King, Brinkmier, Blakely, Glenn, McMillan, N. A. Matthews, Bell, Solomon, Selby, S. J. Mathews.

Unfinished Business — Amendment to constitution proposed by H. B. Andrews, read a second time and laid over to next meeting for final action.

New Business—Bro. Joslyn stated that Result Laundry would soon reopen, and asked that Council Hall be granted to stockholders for Sunday, July 4, 1909, for meeting; so ordered.

Report of Business Representative — Reported on matters referring to Orphanage, Labor Day picnic, in regard to re-organization of Stevedores' Union, and on matters pertaining to affiliated unions; report accepted.

Good and Welfare—Discussion was held in regard to personnel of board of trustees of Orphanage, also on unions parading on Labor Day.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submited,
A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Meeting Held June 18, 1909.

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From the International Union of Steam Engineers, relative to a lapsed member working in local laundry; referred to executive committee. From United Association of Plumbers; filed.

Reports of Unions—Painters—Initiated two, will picnic in near future; nominated officers. Carpenters—Elected two new delegates to Council; picnic a success. Retail Clerks—Received visit from executive committee of Council, will adopt store card and unionize all kinds of clerks. Sheet Metal Workers—Elected officers and delegates to Council; initiated several. Pile Drivers—Will elect officers at next meeting. Cooks and Waiters—Will hold special meeting to vote on amendments to international laws; have no union men to report as patronizing Japanese restaurants.

Reports of Committees—Executive committee, sub committee visited non-union eating places; request that Astor House and White House be placed on unfair list; laid over one week. St. Vincent Hotel placed on unfair list. Vallejo Bakery dining room on way to becoming unionized. P. McDonald, cement contractor, removed from unfair list. Label committee reported no Art Laurel stoves and ranges carried in stock in Vallejo. Labor Day committee reported progress.

The Council was addresed by Hugh O'Neil, a former delegate from the Cooks and Waiters' Union.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned to 8 p. m., June 25th.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

Contributions for the month of June are now due and payable at the office of the league, 815 Metropolis Building, San Francisco.

The monthly meeting, held last Sunday in Labor Temple hall, was well attended. The usual amount of routine business was transacted. Grove L. Johnson visited headquarters and thanked the officials for information furnished during the trying days of the late session of the legislature.

Investigation proved that a number of merchants reported for hiring Asiatics were unjustly blamed, they never having hired any but white help. Good has resulted from the agitation, and Japanese have been displaced in several instances.

The interest in the Oriental problem continues. From all over the country have come requests for reliable information, and in each case immediate replies were forwarded. To give one instance of many, the American Academy of Political and Social Science requested an article on "Oriental vs. American Labor." So pleased were the editors with the contribution, that it will appear in the "Annals," the official publication of the Academy.

The committee on publicity and statistics described the progress of electrical study in Japan. After dealing with increases in telegraph offices and telephones, a consular report says: "The Teishinsho system of wireless telegraphy, which differs from the Marconi and De Forrest systems, is the result of long study. Nearly all Japanese steamships on foreign lines, all naval vessels, from battleships to torpedo boat destroyers, are equipped with this system, and the wireless telephone was successfully used at the great naval review off Kobe last autumn, 1908."

Police investigations from Los Angeles and vicinity give a Japanese population of 20,000 Japanese in that city and vicinity.

The financial report showed cash on hand May 1, 1909, $203.26; receipts for May, $400.33; total, $603.59; expenditures for May, $381.45; cash on hand, June 1, $222.14.

The Man in the Overalls

Will find a ready welcome at this bank. We desire your account; be it large or small, you will receive the same courteous attention.

Interest paid on savings accounts.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock To receive deposits.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

Guaranteed Capital	$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	$1,479,043 00
Deposits December 31, 1908	$35,079,498 53
Total Assets	$37,661,836 70

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

And They Are Union Made

Columbia Outfitting Co.

2350 Mission Street, bet. 19th and 20th

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, $1.00 per day; $6.00 to $8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, $1.00. Choice Single Rooms, $2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, $5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c.

Free Buss — Chas. Montgomery

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Your Greatest Asset is Your Credit

No matter how little ready money you may have, all the comforts of a home are within your reach if you will use your credit here.

The Abrams Company

1053 Market Street, opposite McAllister

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish - Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(10) *†Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *†Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom & Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(201) *Globe, Evening, 727 Market.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., Brady and W. Mission.
(209) Market Press, 511 Washington.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) *Neubarth & Rickard, Fifteenth and Mission.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *†Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) ‡San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) ‡San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

(2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumbler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

American Fuel Co.
Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Marshall Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Get your money's worth and smoke Blue Diamond cigars; made in S. F. by union men. Thrane Bros., manufacturers, 1800 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, June 27th, in the Labor Temple hall at 316 Fourteenth street. Members are urged to attend.

International President James M. Lynch has accepted an invitation to deliver the Labor Day address at the celebration of the unionists of Erie, Pa.

San Luis Obispo Typographical Union has selected the following officers: A. C. Ellsworth, president; John H. Hugy, vice-president; Miss Mabel Green, corresponding secretary; Fred Finney, secretary-treasurer; Elmer Hill, sergeant-at-arms.

Joseph Springer of No. 21 has invented an actuating mechanism for foot-power printing press throw-off. He claims that it will save time and stock, is convenient, simple, economical, accurate, reliable and swift. Mr. Springer patented his invention on April 20th of this year, and he has issued a booklet giving full instructions, and which contains a diagram of his ingenuity.

Charles F. Wolters, foreman of Brunt's, has returned from a two weeks' vacation at Santa Cruz.

Watsonville-Salinas Typographical Union has elected officers. Frank Connor, president; W. L. Granger, vice-president; Mrs. Millie Forester, secretary-treasurer; Thos. H. Burland, sergeant-at-arms; W. L. Granger, delegate to the I. T. U. convention.

W. J. Reid, chairman of the "Evening Globe" chapel, is the proud father of a bouncing baby boy, who arrived on Sunday, the 13th instant.

The Associated Printing and Supply Company, 711 Sansome street; Golden Gate Printing Company, 63 McAllister street, and the Rapid Printing Company, 340 Sansome street, are the latest additions to the list of union label offices.

The next meeting of the National Arbitration Board has been postponed until July 27, 1909. The meeting will be held at Indianapolis.

Robert Allen, an old member of the union, met with a serious accident a few days ago. While chopping kindling wood, the end of a stick struck him a severe blow in the right eye, which may cause loss of sight.

The committee on revision of the constitution, by-laws, general laws, and scale of prices will report at next Sunday's meeting.

The following officers were installed at the meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council last Tuesday evening: President, George A. Tracy; Vice-President, John Garvey; Secretary, James D. Kelly; Treasurer, L. Michelson; Auditing Committee—Wm. Dickinson, Walter O'Neill, J. R. Roland; Board of Trustees—George A. Tracy, Charles Radebold, T. P. Garrity, J. R. Roland, Walter O'Neill, Miss Ella Wunderlich, Edward McGenity, E. Swanson, Leo Kowalski.

F. J. Bonnington has disposed of his linotype business to the Grimmett Linotype Co., who will continue the business at 311 Battery street.

A printer was recently discovered on one of the streets of Paris. He was thought to have fallen from exhaustion or hunger, but the police were not so charitable. On being searched, $1000 in notes was discovered in the lining of his hat, $750 in the back of his vest, $2000 sewn up in the breast of his coat, $600 in his trousers, $1000 in an undervest, $120 in his stockings, and another $1000 stuffed in his boots, making altogether $6470. He said that he carried his savings with him for safety. The foregoing was reported in the daily papers of June 12th. With some knowledge in the premises, we venture the opinion that the gentleman wasn't a printer.

Superintendent Charles Deacon, of the Union Printers' Home, is in Seattle, supervising the installation of the I. T. U. tuberculosis exhibit in connection with the Fair. A space of 400 feet has been leased on the grounds, which will be occupied by a tent of the same design as those used at Colorado Springs.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employes, — 1st and 3d Wednesdays Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters — Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy.; 1164 O'Farrell.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants — 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquart'rs, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters — Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secy., Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306 — Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

FAIR LIST

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the usual weekly meeting of the board of directors, held June 22d, Vice-President D. M. Wright presiding, C. H. Wunderlich, of Local No. 424, Richmond, was admitted to membership on transfer. Applications for membership were received from L. Pamies and J. Pamies, and were laid over one week.

Messrs. C. G. McMillan and T. Marc have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Miss G. St. Claire, of Local No. 105, Spokane; E. R. Wittstock, of Local No. 20, Denver, and J. Marquardt, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards.

Dues and assessments for the second quarter, amounting to $1.90, are now due and payable before July 1, 1909. The assessments consist of death benefit assessment No. 5, levied on account of the death of the late member, J. Verdeber, and an assessment of 15 cents per member (payable by the entire membership of Local No. 6) in support of the United Hatters of North America. Payments of dues and assessments should be made to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street.

The following official notice from Local No. 76, of Seattle, Washington, is self-explanatory, and governs the actions of any member of Local No. 6 who might be negotiating an engagement with the management in question:-

"Members are hereby notified to render no professional services to the Washington Amusement Association, Inc., of Seattle, also to render no professional services in the building known as the American Music Hall, corner Fourth avenue and Seneca street, Seattle, until a satisfactory settlement is made of the bill filed with this local by Paul Sternberg."

Don't forget the picnic and music festival of Local No. 6 on Thursday, July 29th, at Shell Mound Park! It will undoubtedly be the real event of the season; the activity of the various committees and the noticeable enthusiasm of the membership clearly indicate that a pronounced success will attend the coming annual celebration.

Due to the courtesy of Louis Marcus, the following translation of an article in the Berlin "Tageblatt," issue of May 14, 1909, is printed for the enlightenment of those who are not familiar with the condition of the professional musician of Germany, and particularly of those employed in the theatres of Berlin:

"A night meeting of the orchestra musicians was held in the large hall of the headquarters of the Musicians' Union, Kaiser Wilhelm street. About 600 orchestra musicians assembled to try and remedy the present condition of the theatre musician, and to demand legislative protection. The practical result of the meeting, which lasted until morning, was the formation of a 'federation' composed of the unions of German actors, musicians, and chorus singers. The vice-president of the national organization of German musicians, F. Stemple, made the opening address to the meeting, and, referring to the prevalent conditions of employment, stated that serious misusages are visited upon the musicians employed in the Berlin theatres. He claimed that the pay of these musicians has scarcely advanced ten per cent in the last thirty years. Of the 50,000 civilian musicians in Germany, there are 42,000 without employment of a permanent or fixed character, and only 8000 under season contract. Of this latter number, 2000 are employed in the twenty-three royal theatres of Germany and twenty city theatres of Berlin. The more capable instrumentalists were to be found in the membership of the so-called 'royal' or 'court' orchestras; however, the fact remains that the city theatre musicians usually were better paid, and in comparison, were fairly well-salaried. Mr. Stemple claimed that the pay at the 'royal' or 'court' theatres was very inadequate, a first violinist at the court theatre in Hanover having been offered the munificent sum of $24 (100 marks) per month, not quite $6 per week! Statement was made that the arrangements calling for a pension being provided for musicians that had served in the royal or court theatres for the requisite period, existed only in theory, as it usually happened that shortly before a musician so employed would complete the time entitling him to the pension, he was discharged for some cause, and thereby deprived of it. The Berlin Royal Opera was said to offer to members of its orchestra (this not applying to the first instruments) 1200 marks yearly salary. The janitor of the orchestra, whose duties included such work as placing the music stands, chairs, distributing and collecting the music, etc., was usually as well paid in the various cities as were the instrumentalists. As might be supposed, no payment is allowed for extended, or extra rehearsals, and in this respect the theatre musician is entirely at the mercy of the various managements."

There is good reason to suppose, in commenting on the above article, that it only partially describes the miserable condition of the German musical profession at the present time. If this view is correct, it will explain the willingness of the German musicians to hasten to the United States, and pursue his avocation under the favorable conditions that are to be found in the great majority of American communities, and for which, in the main, the credit is due to the American Federation of Musicians and its component locals. It must be the sincere wish of the musicians of this country that the German brethren, or those of any other European nationality, may in the near future so remedy home conditions as to make the necessity of expatriation very remote.

Nathan Firestone, of the Princess theatre orchestra, left on June 19th on a ten weeks' vacation, intending to visit Minneapolis and thereafter making a tour of the larger cities of the East. R. L. Yanke and wife are also absent from the jurisdiction on vacation. Mr. Yanke, writing from Cincinnati, Ohio, that he and his wife were very well pleased with their trip to that time.

Mr. Fogel returned to San Francisco last week, having left the Norris Bros. show at Modesto. He has a graphic and interesting account to make of the various mishaps of the company, which has apparently disbanded, and which report says was attached in Oakland for back salaries due Federation members.

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